THE NOTANA STATE SENT

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

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Is published every Thursday, and is furnished to subscribers at the following very low rates: 5 00 be valid within the State.

The Money, in all cases, to accompany subscriptions. Any person sending us a Club of Ten, with eash, at the rate of \$1.00 each, shall have a copy gratis for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion. All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to frank All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, un-

ess the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we Drop Letters, addressed to this office, will not be taken out unless the postage is paid.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. We will advertise at the following rates in our respective Week- right to vote.

ness Advertisements,..... 25 00 per qr. sol. Legal and other advertising at 50 cents per square of 250 ems, for al and other advertising at the subsequent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,

JOHN D DEFREES.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION or reward, to procure his election.

OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to PEOPLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1851. PREAMBLE.

TO THE END, that justice be established, public order of the State of Indiana, grateful to Almighty Gop ble, any person convicted of an infamous crime. ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS. SECTION 1. WE DECLARE, That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that, among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all power is inherent in the People; and that all free governments ceed ninety dollars per annum, shall not be deemed luare, and of right ought to be founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being.

For the advancement of these ends, the People have, at all times, an indefeasable right to alter and reform their

SEC. 2. All men shall be secured in the natural right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of SEC. 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions,

or interfere with the rights of conscience. SEC. 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term. man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against

his consent. SEC. 5. No religious test shall be required, as qualification for any office of trust or profit. Sec. 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury,

for the benefit of any religious or theological institu-SEC. 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his opinions on matters of

SEC. 8. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with, ded into three separate departments; the Legislative,

such oath or affirmation may be administered. SEC. 9. No law shall be passed, restraining the free der one of these departments, shall exercise any of the interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the functions of another, except as in this Constitution exright to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject pressly provided. whatever: but for the abuse of that right, every person

the matters alleged to be libelous may be given in justi- shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall con-

persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasona- eral Assembly of the State of Indiana;" and no law shall ble search or seizure, shall not be violated; and no war- be enacted, except by bill. rant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House of Representatives one hundred, members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective.

for injury done to him in his person, property, or reputa-tion, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four shall be administered freely, and without purchase; years, and Representatives for the term of two years, completely, and without denial; speedily, and without from the day next after their general election: Provided

shall have the right to a public trial, by an impartial be divided, by lot, into two equal classes, as nearly as ing witnesses in his favor.

for the same offense. No person, in any criminal nearly equal as practicable. prosecution, shall be compelled to testify against him-

shall be treated with unnecessary rigor. SEC. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required. Ex- one years,

SEC. 17. Offenses, other than murder or treason, shall be hailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or trea- white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, any period of eight years. son shall not be bailable, when the proof is evident, or in each; Provided, that the first and second elections of

SEC. 19. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury Constitution.

SEC. 21. No man's particular services shall be dety shall be taken by law, without just compensation; SEC.

SEC. 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male, of foreign birth, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws No Anonymous Communication will receive attention at this of the United States on the subject of naturalization; shall be entitled to vote, in the township or precinct

where he may reside. SEC. 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine, have the

residence in the State, by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States. SEC. 5. No Negro or Mulatto shall have the right of suffrage. SEC. 6. Every person shall be disqualified from hold. the title, such act shall be void, only as to so much

ng office, during the term for which he may have been thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, Every person who shall give or challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry

go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to section amended, shall be set forth and published, at full any office of trust or profit.

for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution.

SEC. 9. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States or under this Scate, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted: Provided, that offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Deputv Postmaster, where the compensation does not excrative: And provided, also, that counties, containing less than one thousand polls, may confer the office of Clerk, Recorder, and Auditor, or any two of said offices,

upon the same person. Sec. 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he

SEC. 11. In all cases in which it is provided, that an office shall not be filled by the same person, more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment Sec. 12. In all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest.

in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same. SEC. 13. All elections by the People shall be by ballot; and all elections by the General Assembly, or by

either branch thereof, shall be viva voce. SEC. 14. All general elections shall be held on the second Tuesday in October.

ARTICLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government are diviand binding upon, the conscience of the person, to whom the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person, charged with official doties nn-

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE. SEC. 10. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth of Section 1. The Legislative authority of the State sist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The SEC. 11. The right of the people to be secure in their style of every law shall be: " Be it enacted by the Gen-

SEC. 12. All courts shall be open; and every man, counties or districts, into which the State may, from time

elay.

SEC. 13. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused of the General Assembly under this Constitution, shall

of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty. apply to any office elective by the People

cessive fines shall not be imposed. Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted. All penalties shall be shall, at the session next following each period of making proportioned to the nature of the offense. among the several counties, according to the number of the presumption strong.

Szc. 18. The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

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Suc. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members by law.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative, who shall open and publish them in tative, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the United States; nor any one who has not been, for two years next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district, whence he may be chosen. Senators shall be chosen. Senators shall be a least twenty-one, years of age.

SEC. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all critizens.

manner, to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the General Assembly, for redress of grevances.

SEC. 32. The people shall have a right to bear arms, for the defense of themselves and the State.

SEC. 33. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar
SEC. 35. The month of the consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to death, resignation, or inability of both the Governor and the decision of the Court thereon.

SEC. 11. Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum, to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if eight the defense of the mselves and the State.

SEC. 13. The military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar
SEC. 35. No law shall authorize any debt to be constructed, on behalf of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members of the House so failing, shall be allowed to report such decisions.

SEC. 17. There shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall have been shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate shall be elected by the voters of the Senate sh

SEC. 17. Bills may originate in either House, but may

be amended, or rejected in the other, except that bills journment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Rep. in the office of Secretary State, who shall lay the same tion, which shall not be diminished during their continu.

deemed to have acquired a residence in the State, in Pending, shall, by a vote of year and nays, deem it ex. eral Assembly. pedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill, by sections, on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill, or joint resolution, shall be taken by yeas and nays. Sec. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his SEC. 19. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall executed. be embraced in an act, which shall not be expressed in

by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or

THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; we, the People maintained, and liberty perpetuated; we, the People maintained as such, shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as power to remit fines and forfeitures.

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables. For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; Regulating the practice in courts of justice.

Changing the names of persons; For laying out, opening, and working on, highways,

d for the election or appointment of supervisors;

and providing for their compensation; Regulating county and township business; Regulating the election of county and township officers.

and their compensation. For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, ounty, township, or road purposes; Providing for supporting common schools, and for the reservation of school funds;

In relation to fees or salaries; In relation to interest on money; Providing for opening and conducting elections, of State, county, or township officers-and designating the

Providing for the sale of real estate, belonging to on all subjects; and whenever the Senate shall be equally minors or other persons laboring under legal disabili- divided, he shall give the easting vote. ties, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trus-

SEC. 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uni-

form operation throughout the State. SEC. 24. Provision may be made, by general law, for oringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act, authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 25. A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass every bill cr joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Sec. 26. Any member of either House shall have the

right to protest, and to have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal. SEC. 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

SEC. 23. No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published and circulated, in the several coun- a Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Recorder, Treaties of the State, by authority, except in case of emer- surer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor. The Clerk, Augency; which emergency shall be declared in the pream- ditor, and Recorder, shall continue in office four years Sec. 29. The members of the General Assembly shall

jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall No session of the General Assembly, except the first uncommitted; to be heard by himself and counsel; to de- be vacated at the expiration of two years, and of those der this Constitution, shall extend beyond the term of mand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtainnumber of Senators, they shall be so annexed, by lot, to the term for which he may have been elected, be cligible SEC 14. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice one or the other of the two classes, as to keep them as to any office, the election to which is vested in the Gen-

nearly equal as practicable.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall, at its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every SEC. 15. No person arrested or confined in jail, sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made, term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to in the limits of the county or counties, out of which the

EXECUTIVE.

years, and shall not be eligible more than four years, in ment.

county, for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be The returns of every election for Governor and Lieuten- eral Assembly; two-thirds of the members elected to divided.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Represenseat of government, directed to the Speaker of the House Sec. 8. All State, county, township, and town officers,

Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process, during the sension of the General Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either House, a member shall not be questioned in any other also and returning from the same; and Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United State.

SEC. 34. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; in mor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 35. The General Assembly shall not grant any bitted of sobility, nor confere hereditary distinctions.

SEC. 36. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 37. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, within the State, otherwise than for the punishment of erimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, mande and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 13. The downs of each House, and of Committed within the State.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 14. Either House may punish its members for discovering shall be free and equal.

SEC. 15. The development of the members of the punishment of erimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, means and any.

SEC. 14. Either House may punish its members for discovering shall be free and equal.

SEC. 14. Its described by the voters of the Sare, and may call out seeding shall be elected by the voters shall be elected by the voters of the State, and recommender-in-chier of the many and not submit the four to support the four to support the four the members of the members of the members of the punishment of erimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, may nor shall be evalled within the State.

SEC. 14. Either House may punish its members for discovering the four times, whereof the punishment of erimes, whereof the punishment of erimes, whereof the punishment of erimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any Negro or Mulatto, may be provided for the members of the observation of the members such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 12. Any Judge or Prosecuting Attorney, who within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been convicted of corruption or other high been presented to him, it shall be a law without crime, may, on information in the name of the State, be unless the Governor, within five days next after such ad. SEC. 13. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Cir. the proper officers of State.

> SEC. 15. The Governor shall transact all necessary by law. quire information in writing from the officers of the ad- the peace in their respective jurisdictions.

the duties of their respective offices. SEC. 16. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully ed, be eligible to any office of trust or profit, under the

commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all of abolish, the Grand Jury system. fences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject | SEc. 18. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried ments. SEC. 20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of
technical terms.

SEC. 21. No act shall ever be revised, or amended,
by more reference to its title, but the not varied or when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, law; or, the powers and duties of the same may be con. a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed, by law, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sen- ferred upon other Courts of justice; but such tribu- to individuals loaning money. tence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power | nals or other Courts when sitting as such, shall have no eral Assembly at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunal or commutation, or pardon granted, and also the names of Court. all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfei. Sec. 20. The General Assembly, at its first session tures shall have been made, and the several amounts re. after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for may, by law, constitute a council to be composed of offishall be to revise, simplify, and abridge, the rules, practice, without whose advice and consent, the Governor shall not have power to grant pardons, in any they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of active. Sec. 12. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank, after the expiration of the present bank charter; nor shall the credit of the State ever be given, or loaned, Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole tion at law, now in use; and that justice shall be admin-

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public ment to which is vested in the General Assembly; or Summoning and empanneling grand and petit juries, when, at any time, a vacancy shall have occurred in any of the State; and said Commissioners shall report the

SEC. 20. Should the seat of government become dan- a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in gerous from disease or a common enemy, he may con- all Courts of justice. vene the General Assembly at any other place. SEC. 21. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate, and to vote

SEC. 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural increased nor diminished, during the term for which he improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and shall have been elected.

SEC. 23. The Lieutenant Governor, while he shall act be without charge, and equally open to all.

SEC. 2. The Common School fund shall consist of the as President of the Senate, shall receive, for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Congressional Township fund, and the lands belonging Representatives; and any person, acting as Governor, thereto; shall receive the compensation attached to the office of The S

SEC. 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term, for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE VI. ADMINISTRATIVE.

SEC. 1. There shall be elected by the voters of the State, a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State who shall severally hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by

law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offi-ces, more than four years in any period of six years. SEC. 2. There shall be elected, in each county by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk Recorder, or Auditor, more than eight years in any period eceive, for their services, a compensation to be fixed by of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect Surveyor, shall continue in office two years; and no perduring the session at which such increase may be made. son shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff,

SEC. 3. Such other county and township officers as may be necessary, shall be elected, or appointed, in such anner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected, or appointed, as a county officer, who shall not be an elector of the county; nor any one, who shall not have been an inhabitant there-

same shall have been taken. Sec. 5. The Governor, and the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State shall severally reside and keep SECTION 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold his office during four lating to their respective offices, at the seat of govern-

Sec. 6. All county, township, and town officers shall SEC. 2. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who reside within their respective counties, townships, an

SEC. 20. In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury where more than one county shall constitute a district, ernor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 15. Either House, during it session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior, in its presence; but

for a branch of the Legislative department of a free and independent State. his signature, unless the general adjournment shall removed from office by the Supreme Court, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by law. redemption of the same in gold or silver, shall be required, which collateral security shall be under the control of

before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like ance in office. SEC. 18. Every bill shall be read, by sections, on three several days, in each house; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House, where such bill may be depending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expending to the description of the several days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly shall establish a section of the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly shall establish a section of the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly shall establish a section of the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly shall establish a section of the several counties. They shall continue in office four years, and their powers and duties shall be prescribed by the Governor. But two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly shall establish a several days, in each house; unless, in case of emergence to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment o

> business with the officers of government, and may re- SEC. 15. All judicial officers shall be conservators of nistrative department, upon any subject relating to SEC. 16. No person elected to any judicial office, shall, during the term for which he shall have been elect. banking compan

State other than a judicial office. SEC. 17. He shall have the power to grant reprieves, SEC. 17. The General Assembly may modify, or

nitted: Provided, however, that the General Assembly the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be guarantied by unquestionable security. ower.

SEC. 18. When, during a recess of the General Asother State office, or in the office of Judge of any Court | result of their labors to the General Assembly, with such | which shall expire, when a successor shall have been and amendment, as to said Commissioners may seem corporotors, or other means, as may be prescribed by necessary or proper. Provision shall be made, by law, law. SEC. 19. He shall issue writs of election to fill such for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and

vacancies as may have occurred in the General Assem- the compensation of said Commi SEC. 21. Every person of good moral character, being

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Knowledge and learning, generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to encourage by all suitable improvement; and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of Common Schools, wherein tuition shall

The Surplus Revenue fund;
The Saline fund and the lands belonging thereto;

The Bank Tax fund, and the fund arising from the one undred and fourteenth section of the charter of the tate Bank of Indiana; State Bank of Indiana; The fund to be derived from the sale of County Seminaries, and the moneys and property heretofore held for such Seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the State; and from all forfeitures

which may accrue; All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to the inheri-All lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to this State, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the Swamp Lands, grant-

ed to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and of draining the same; Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for Common School

SEC. 3. The principal of the Common School fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated, to the support of Common Schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some

tion of such interest, for Common School purposes, the same shall be re-invested, for the benefit of such county. Vincennes, would last touch the north-western shore of

be entrusted to them, and for the payment of the annual drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the North, by said east SEC. 7. All trust funds, held by the State, shall remain inviolate, and he faithfully and exclusively applied to the purposes, for which the trust was created tioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio.

ARTICLE IX.

STATE INSTITUTIONS. SECTION 1. It shall be the the duty of the General Assembly, to provide, by law, for the support of Institu-tions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind; and also, for the treatment of the Insane.

Sec. 3. The county boards shall have power to provide farms, as an asylum for those persons, who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have a claim upon the sympathies and aid of society. ARTICLE X.

FINANCE.

Sign 2.4. No exposit facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sign 2.5. No law shall be passed, the taking effect days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech of desired in either House, a member shall be displict to the office of days next before the commencement thereof. For any speech of desired in either House, a member shall not be depend drops any authority of the Size, 25. The operation of the laws shall never be supposed, except by the authority of the exist of the Size of the Size

under a general banking law, except as provided in the

Sec. 3. If the General Assembly shall enact a gen eral banking law, such law shall provide for the registry

quired in the preceding section.

Sec. 5. If the General Assembly shall establish a

Sec. 6. The stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individually responsible, to an amount, over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or

all times, redeemable in gold or silver; and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension, by any bank or banking company, of specie pay-

Sec. 7. All bills or notes issued as money shall be, at

Sec. 10. Every bank or banking company shall be thereafter to close its business. Sec. 11. The General Assembly is not prohibited

from investing the Trust Funds in a Bank with branches but, in case of such investment, the safety of the same

in aid of any person, association, or corporation; nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association. Sec. 13. Corporations, other than banking, shall not

be created by special act, but may be formed under gen-SEC. 14. Dues from corporations, other than bankthe Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, recommendations and suggestions, as to abridgement ing, shall be secured by such individual liability of the

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA. Sec. 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped, and trained, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant,

Quartermaster, and Commissary Generals. Sec. 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold their offices not longer than Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by law, determine the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battallions and companies, and fix

the rank of all staff officers. SEC. 5. The militia may be divided into classes of edentary and active militia, in such menner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty; but such

ARTICLE XIII. NEGROES AND MULATTOES. SEC. 1. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into, or settle in the State, after the adoption of this Constitution .
SEC. 2. All contracts, made with any Negro or Muatto coming into the State, contrary to the provision of the foregoing section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such Negro or Mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum

not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred SEC. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or of any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such Negroes and Mulattoes and their descendants, as may be in the State, at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

SEC, 3. The General Assembly shall pass laws to car-

ry out the provisions of this article. ARTICLE XIV.

BOUNDARIES. SEC. 1. In order that the boundaries of the State may SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall invest, in some safe and profitable manner, all such portions of the Common School fund, as have not heretofore been entrusted to the several counties; and shall make provision, by law, for the distribution, among the several counties of the interest thereof.

SEC. I. In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Indiana is bounded on the East, by the meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the South, by the Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the Wabash river; on the West, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to SEC. 6. The several counties shall be held liable for the preservation of so much of the said fund, at may until the same shall intersect an east and west line, and west line, until the same shall intersect the first men-

by the General Assembly, before the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no shall be contiguous counties; and no common boundary between this State and said States re-

ARTICLE XV.

spectively.

MISCELLANGOUS SEC. 1. All officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall be chosen in Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide Houses of Refuge, for the correction and reformation of juvenile by law. such manner as now is, or may hereafter be, prescribed

SEC. 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and, if not so declared such office shall be held, during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment But the General Assembly shall not create any office; the tenure of which shall be longer than four years. Sec. 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any